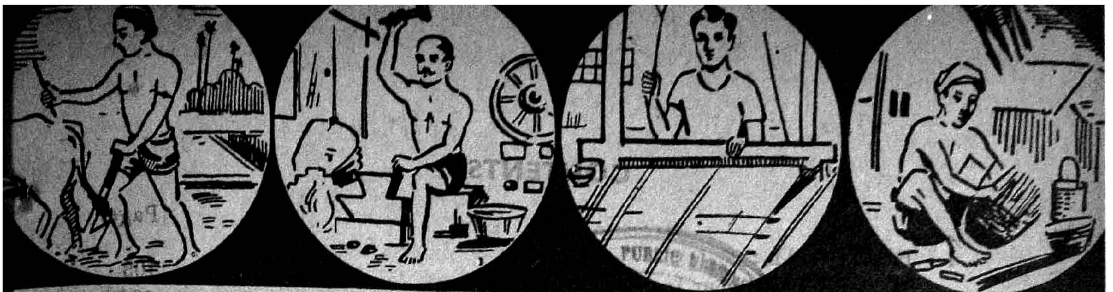

ADULT EDUCATION REVIEW

Hon. Editor. Sri. G. Harisarvottama Rau. M.A.
Asst. Editor. Sri. S. Airavatham.

VOL. V] APRIL, 1954 [No. 6

Political and Economic Democracy means Literacy

Do not any further vote for huts, Pairs of Oxen or Donkeys. Learn Reading and writing before the next elections and vote for *men* who will serve you well.

Co-operation is the only financial panacea for our ills. It is Economic Democracy. Let not one or two educated men in a Co-operative concern ruin it. Learn, Reading and Writing and serving your own interests. Serve the interests of Co-operative life for which the whole world thirsts.

(G. H. S. Rau at the Swatantranagar.)

SIAEA
EACH ONE TEACH ONE

PUBLISHED BY T.J.R.GOPAL
THE SOUTH INDIAN ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, MADRAS

CONTENTS.

		Page.
1. EDITORIAL:		
An Appeal to our Inspecting Officers	...	103
Sri Kamraja Nadar, the Chief Minister of Madras	...	104
Our Two States and the New Financial Year	...	105
The late Sri S. Airavattam	...	105
2. Education in New China	...	105
3. Crusade Against Illiterary Amongst Domestic Servants	...	106
4. Literatures for Neo-Literates	...	107
5. Summary of Work Done	...	108
6. Rural University in the Making	...	109
7. Sri S. Airavatham Passes Away	...	109
8. Reports	...	110
9. Reviews	...	112

OFFICIAL REPORT READY

Second South Indian Regional Seminar on Adult Education held at Ernakulam in April 1953

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ADULT EDUCATION REVIEW

MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

The South Indian Adult Education Association, Madras.

(All Correspondence should be addressed to the Organising Secretary.)

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EDITORIAL

An Appeal to Our Inspecting Officers

Our States—combined Madras till 1st October and Madras and Andhra since—have had a scheme of adult (social) education carried on for the last six years and in each one of the States about 2000 Social Education Centres are at work with an average of about 20 adults at a centre. It is time we took stock of what has been done in these six years.

This scheme was originally intended to make illiterates literates by batches of ten at the lowest every four months and carry their knowledge further in three years time ; in the case of such as would remain in the institution, to read a daily newspaper intelligently and grasp the contents, so that we may have informed men. As the concept of Social Education changed from time to time the centre was expected to provide culture through programmes of social entertainment like Bhajana, Burrakatha, drama etc. and by organising sports and games and the like. It was further expected, through the example of students summer camps, that our Social Education Centres would develop Social Service items and help in organising local ameliorative work through the exertion of local people themselves. To this end and to get people to possess knowledge of the world, newspapers have been supplied to every adult education institution and the Teacher has been required to read it not only to his students but also to the general public and he has been required also to write up a wall newspaper every day. In addition the Government has also ordered the officers of other departments, more especially of the developmental departments, to visit Adult Education Centres during their tours to villages where such centres exist and speak to the people at the centre and incidentally to the villagers also on several subjects of their choice. The Government have further published a limited number of booklets on different subjects as follow up literature and supplied such literature to Adult Education Centres. They have invested funds on Mobile Propaganda units and special visits to these centres are being paid by propaganda officers with gramophone records and film shows. In addition to all these arrangements the Government have set up Rural Development Schemes in about three Firkas in every district and the department carrying out this scheme has, in certain places, at any

rate, assisted Adult Education Centres by providing equipments like lights, slates, books etc. They have also central libraries from which they supply literature to adult readers. Certain community areas have come into existence in every district comprising of at least 300 villages. The Project department has its Social Education Officers and Assistants. Sometimes they are assisting institutions started by the Education Department and sometimes they start their own Adult Education Centres. Besides all this the developmental departments like Agricultural, Veterinary, Health, Co-operation, and Industries have their own literature published and propaganda carried on. Under the scheme now carried on every Adult Education Centre is required to form an Adult Education Committee for the village, consisting of the important men of the village. The Government have also assisted formation of District Adult Education Committees and Taluk Education Committees through encouraging the organisation of Adult Education Weeks every year. The Government has also organised a Women's Welfare Department. Its Officers also carry on Adult Education Work. Such a huge and extensive organisation exists for the education and the enlightenment of the villager and it should really be the primary duty of Inspecting Officers to see how far every one of our Adult Education Centres has worked up, by its own exertion in matters where it has direct duties and how far it has benefitted by the whole organisation intended for the betterment of the villager. The Inspecting Officer will be best discharging his duty if he bestows attention on every little detail or opportunity that the Adult Education Centre has to utilise the whole machinery that now exists and suggest to the teacher how best he can use all resources. The Inspecting Officer may also be of use as liaison between the Adult Education Centre and other agencies at work on the ameliorative and educative programmes for the villages.

We know we are expecting too much from our Educational Officers who are already over-worked. That is where we have consistently advocated that Special Deputy Inspectors should be told off for Adult Education work. Until that is done we appeal to our inspectorate to bear the burden as cheerfully as they may and whenever they visit an Adult Centre they tick off point by point all that is required to be done to make the Centre all round, attractive, popular and efficient Their guidance on every detail, including attendance about which we wrote in our pages last month, is so necessary that without it the adult teacher is really at sea.

We wish that besides the Inspectorate every other visitor to our Adult Centres took pains and learnt how to guide the institutions.

Sri Kamraja Nadar, the Chief Minister of Madras

We congratulate Sri Kamraja Nadar the President of the Tamilnad Pradesh Congress Committee on his acceptance of responsibility for the administration of the State as Chief Minister. He has risen from the ranks of the Common Congress Workers and has been President of the Pradesh Congress Committee for years. He is a self-made man, practically a product of Adult Education through the school of experience. We

understand he is keen on Adult Education standing for legislative compulsion if need be. He has shown very good common sense in retaining four of the Rajaji Ministry and begun well. We wish him all success.

Our two States and the New Financial Year

The Andhra State newly formed and the Residuary Madras State start each with a budget of about seven lakhs for Adult Education for 1954–55. Sri C. Subramaniam who was Education Minister in C. R's Cabinet continues as such in Mr. Kamaraja Nadar's ministry. We are glad that Sri Nadar is Chief Minister and Sri Subramaniam continues. Sri Pattabhirama Rau, Education Minister of the Andhra State also deserves commendation for having got his usual budget through. We hope these two States will lead on the Adult Education movement to greater and greater heights of achievement.

The late Sri S. Airavatam

We are very very sorry that Sri S. Airavatam, our Publicity Secretary and Asst. Editor has been snatched away by the cruel hand of death. He was a scholar and journalist of first grade quality. His assistance to us was really indispensable. He worked most industriously and put in extra labour as literary assistant to the office of the South Indian Adult Education Association. He was our main stay at our Seminars and conferences for publicity and reporting. He had an uncompromising temperament which cost him dearly. We extend our condolences to his family in their great bereavement. It is gratifying to note that as a small token of appreciation of his services, at the suggestion of a friend, the South Indian Adult Education Association is starting a modest Library in his name in the office of the Association.

EDUCATION IN NEW CHINA

Janab M. Mujeeb during the course of an article in the *Education Quarterly* says:

New China has come into being because of Chairman Mao's principle of theory and practice. The struggle against Japan, against the Kuomintang, against foreign intervention; the land reform, the organisation of production, even the administration of justice, all have been used as means of education by the Communist party and its political workers, by the administrators, by the Liberation Army. Now the Common Programme means Education and Education means the Common Programme. That is what I realised after a good deal of enquiry about the methods of adult education, the means adopted for attaining total literacy, the co-ordination of the programme of industrial development with urban and rural education. The People's Government is not looking at life in parts and is not breaking up its policy into isolated aspects. What we call education will be one of the by-products of the Common Programme, which comprehends the political, economic, and cultural life of the people. Adult Education is not now and perhaps will never be something by itself. The peasants in China may not become literate in our sense of the term for another ten years, but they will be politically conscious, socially active and economically progressive, because the Common Programme makes them accept certain political values, requires them to perform certain social functions to the best of their ability and increase production to the utmost. The People's Government for its part, continuously stimulates ambition. But the ambition of the individual is given a social background and social objective. Of the existing political and economic condition of the country and the line of development in the near future imprinted on his mind. The concept of National Progress is too big for him to twist his own purpose, and he can only become a conscious instrument for fulfilment of the Common Programme. That is his education.

Crusade Against Illiteracy Amongst Domestic Servants:

An interview with Sri V. A. BASRURKAR,
Vice-President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

How is it that you choose the domestic servants as subjects of your crusade against illiteracy?

Mr. Basrurkar:—Quite simple. This is one section of the people which is completely neglected. They have no cohesive family life,' nor any recreational facilities. This quite naturally makes them irresponsible. They come away from the hills to earn their living and help their folks at home. But more often than not they succumb to the enticing vices of the city, and end up as thieves, gamblers, and drunkards. In short, it appeared to us (himself and his good wife equally with him—Ed.) that our contribution could usefully be to attempt to emancipate this section. I do not deny that when we started in 1948 with just our two servants as pupils, we became the laughing stock of the neighbourhood. Our effort appeared quite comical, and our resources puny, compared to the magnitude of the problem. Then the question was before us—would we be able to encourage other volunteers to take part in our campaign? And would the servants come to us? We had faith that they would. And they did.

Mr. Sinha:—That was a very modest beginning, but what is the method you used to attract them to literacy classes? And how many classes do you run?

Mr. Basrurkar:—If you think I used some scientific means of propaganda, you will be disillusioned; because I have had no training except a little experience as a village uplift worker. Hence, I had no particular patent method, except my eagerness to help them. One thing, however, was obvious—that we had to supply an answer to the problem of healthy recreation. This we endeavoured to do by introducing in our teaching programmes the maximum amount of opportunities for indoor and outdoor games. These hill folks have a love of discipline and outdoor exercise; and so our idea of organising drill, route marches, parades with banners, and other such items, paid dividends. We were even able to prescribe a uniform for them. This made them more enthusiastic and their marches and parades, under a trained supervisor whom we employ, have helped a great deal towards inculcating in them a keen sense of fraternity. Everywhere the contrast between our students and their other friends who kept away became so glaring that those who a few days ago had looked and laughed did not long stay back, but joined us. We are running today 17 centres for women and 18 centres for men all over New Delhi, with more than a thousand adults on the rolls. In order to run these centres we employ thirty-six teachers, two educational supervisors and one social welfare worker, besides a number of other honorary workers.

Mr. Sinha:—But besides this programme of outdoor activity, what is the pattern of life in your centres?

Mr. Basrurkar:—We run our centres mostly in open spaces. Most of our centres have in fact, made a beginning under the street lamposts. You can realise that such an environment is hardly conducive to any corporate life. So to develop a community outlook, apart from the discipline of drills, we try to organise life in the centres in such a way that the best possible efforts are made to promote closer relationship between the pupils. Our pupils are given in each centre a fifteen-minute News Review. Every Saturday they have opportunities to participate in social and cultural functions, debates, and other literary competitions. They are as a rule very keen to join such functions. We celebrate an annual day on which we

distribute prizes and award certificates. We frequently invite eminent people to address our students. I must mention that we are particularly grateful to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for paying 99 per cent of the expenses as a grant-in-aid, and the members of the Rotary Club in the city, who have enthusiastically offerered help and placed at our disposal their invaluable experience. Such activities are very helpful in creating among our students a sense of attachment towards the centres, as well as friendliness amongst themselves.

Mr. Sinha:—Don't you think, Mr. Basrurkar, that the experience which your students have gained in the classes should be used in an organised way for the benefit of the Society?

Mr. Basrurkar:—I do agree that the aim is not merely to make our students literate. As a matter of fact we are able to provide only the barest minimum of literacy, say, up to about the 4th standard. But our effort is to arouse interest, to open their eyes to the immense opportunities which our civilization offers. And though they may be adults, yet it is a misconception to think that once they have finished the course, they are fit to lead the life of a conscious citizen. The danger of their relapsing into illiteracy once again is always there. We have, however, very little means of shaping their lives after they have left our centres, though naturally we encourage them to come back and help in our work. We are also making efforts for them to find an opportunity for social work in the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other voluntary organisations taking part in national construction activities. But that is all that we have in mind yet?

Mr. Sinha:—Do you, Mr. Basrurkar, think that such voluntary effort as yours is an effective solution to social evils.

Mr. Busrurkar:—I, for one, believe in voluntary effort as the best solution for all our problems in this country. The Government's role is not unimportant, but it certainly cannot go a very long way if it does not receive active support from the people. Therefore, it is perhaps the duty of each citizen to contribute his mite to the building up of our country, and for the welfare of the people. Voluntary effort has also the benefit of being quite independent of the inevitable redtape which is so essential a feature of any administration. This, therefore, is the best possible way to look to the needs of the individual and society without sacrificing one for the other.—(*With acknowledgment to "Social Welfare."*)

Literatures for Neo-Literates

Government of India Scheme.

Twenty prizes of the total value of Rs. 12,500 will be awarded during 1954 by the Union Ministry of Education for books in any regional language and in any literacy form which will help neo-literate adults to improve themselves socially and economically and create in them a scientific outlook on life, at the same time preserving the value of Indian Civilization.

Only original works will be considered. A special committee has been set up for the assessment of the literature sent under the scheme. Any book which is adjudged of sufficient merit will be approved and 1000 copies of it will be purchased for the community projects. The first five books will be awarded Rs. 1,000 each, and the other 15 books Rs. 500 each. The prizes will be announced in October 1954.

Books should be of 32 pages and in no case exceed 48 pages. The books are to be submitted before the 30th April this year.

Particulars can be had from the Assistant Educational Advisor, Ministry of Education, Government of India. New Delhi.

Summary of Work Done

By Sri G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAU, M.A.,
Hon. Organiser, Adult Education, Andhra State during the first quarter 1954.

January 1954:—On the 1st of January 1954 Sri G. Harisarvottama Rau was at Pusa at the request of the Projects Officer of that area, Sri Abdul Hamid. He toured in the Project area visiting Social Education Centres and libraries. On the 5th he laid the foundation stone for a village library building at Motipur a village in that area. He arrived in Delhi on the 8th to attend the First Conference of the Permanent National Commission for Co-operation with the UNESCO which lasted till the 14th evening and took his due share in the discussions. He seconded the resolution on Race discrimination at the final Plenary session. He also attended on the 16th a meeting of the Seven man Committee appointed by the Central Government to organise and co-ordinate the production of literature for the Adult and the Jeuvenile. He arrived in Madras on the 19th. On the 20th he held consultations with the Special Officer for libraries and Adult Education, Andhra State and left that night for Mysore to deliver talks to the trainees at the Literary Work Shop organised by the Government of India and the Ford foundation. While there he spoke also at a specially got up meeting of the students of Mysore Training College on Adult Education, visited the Nanjangud Vidyapeeth and delivered a talk to Social Education Workers under training. Again he went to Vidyapeeth on an Excursion programme with the inmates of the Literary Work Shop and took part in discussions of groups. He arrived at Anantapur on the 26.

Between 26th and the end of the month he visited the Adult Education Centres at Harijanwada, Alur, Halaharivi, Gulyam, Virapuram, Molagavalle and Kottala, all in the Alur area. He delivered an address to the Students and staff of the Alur High School. He also addressed Central Class of teachers at Aspari. He visited the Government Training School for Adult Teachers at Anaparti. To whatever place he went and whatever other work he did he invariably addressed the public on Adult Education and libraries.

February 1954:— Sri G. Harisarvottama Rau returned to Madras on the 3rd of February after a visit to Government Training School for Adult Teachers at Anaparti in the East Godavari District. He paid a short visit to Nellore on the business of the Andhradesa Library Association on the 7th. He was at Ongole on the 19th presiding over the annual celebration of the Sarma College. He appealed to the Students and Staff of the College to undertake Social Education Work during the summer holidays. On the 21st he left Madras. He arrived in Bellary on the 22nd for a visit to the Government Training School for adults. He stayed there for four days and held the usual talks to the trainees.

Sri Rau was at Nandyal on the 25th. From there he visited on 26th and 27th Adult Education Centres at Gopavaram, Ayalur, Bandi Atmakur and Karimaddela (one men's and another Women's). Of these the Men's Centre at Bandiatmakur and the women's centre at Karimaddela have been freshly started by the Community Projects Department. He visited the Panchayat Libraries at Yerraguntla and Karimaddela He addressed the teachers central class at Bandiatmakur. He addressed public meetings at Karimaddela, Yerraguntla and Gopavaram. He returned to Headquarters on the 1st of March.

March 1954:—Sri G. Harisarvottama Rau who is a member of the Senate of the Andhra University attended a meeting of the Senate on the 6th and 7th and got a resolution through appealing to all the University's affiliated Colleges.

to get their Students to undertake work of Social Education, at Special Summer Camps. He visited a further Session of the Government Training School for Adult Teachers at Anaparti on the 8th and 9th presiding in addition at the annual celebrations of the Literary Association of the local High School; from the 11th to the 15th he was at the Adult Education week celebrations, Nandyal. During the period he visited village Panchayat Libraries and Adult Education Centres in villages far and near—. Togarchedu, Madduru, Chabolu, Santajutur, G. Lingapuram, and B. Kodur. On the 16th he interviewed the Education Minister and Secretary at Kurnool. On the 18th and 19th he was at the D. P. I's Office (Andhra) discussing matters with the authorities. He presided over the South Indian Adult Education Association Executive on the 19th and the City youths League on the 20th. On the 25th he was at Hosur addressing at the annual School Day Celebration.

It is needless to say that Sri Rau made very useful suggestions to the Department of Education, Andhra in his capacity as Honorary Organiser of Adult Education.

RURAL UNIVERSITY IN THE MAKING

In February, 1951, the Bihar Government started a Basic Training College at Nrisinghnagar, Turki, in the district of Muzaffarpur. Graduates receiving training there will come out not only equipped with the conventional teaching techniques but also well trained in corporate community living and productive, social and recreative activities.

The college at Turki runs a three-year course for students completing post-Basic Education and wanting to have university education in a rural environment. This forms the nucleus of a rural college, an entirely novel experiment in the field.

What had begun as a Basic Training Course has now emerged as a federation of institutions, collectively called the Bihar Sarvoday Mahavidyalaya or Community College. The college is lodged in hutments constructed by the staff and students themselves.

SRI S. AIRAVATHAM PASSES AWAY

A special Executive Committee meeting of the South Indian Adult Education Association was held on 8—4—'54 at the Association premises at 6-30 p. m. to express our sorrow at the sudden and unexpected demise of Sri S. Airavatham, our Publicity Secretary and Assistant Editor of the *Adult Education Review*.

Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau, Chairman of the Association presided. A representative gathering of various organisations and friends of the late Sri S. Airavatam was present.

The following resolution was moved from the chair.

"The Committee places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden demise of Sri S. Airavatham, Assistant Editor of the *Adult Education Review* and the Publicity Secretary of the South Indian Adult Education Association, a man of brilliant scholarship, high literary and Journalistic gifts and also resolves to convey to his family heartfelt condolence on the bereavement they have suffered".

The members present stood in silence for a few minutes in token of their respects and regards to the late Sri S. Airavatham.

Letters appreciating the service of Sri S. Airavatham were received from M/s. K. S. Ramaswamy Sastri; M. R. Perumal, Adult Education Officer, Madras; C. Anna Rao, Executive Officer, T. T. Devasthanam; and P. S. Subbian, Regional Secretary of the South Indian Adult Education Association and others.

Messrs P. S. Krishnaswamy, A. G. Vilva Roy, T. J. R. Gopal and P. V. Veeraraghavan spoke on the occasion touching the various good qualities of the late Sri S. Airavatham and of the yeoman service he rendered to the Association.

7 - DEC 1956

REPORTS.

Adult Education Week, Nandyal :— Two Deputy Inspectors of Schools—Senior Sri D. Ramasubbiah B.A., L.T. and Junior Sri K. Subba Rau—by dint of their own work influnced local gentlemen of Nandyal to take interest in Adult Education and organise an Adult Education Week at Nandyal. Sri K. Narasinga Rau a reputed citizen and exchairman of the municipality, Sri Rajasarma, an Assistant in the local High School, Sri Ch. Nagabhushanacharlu, Deputy Panchayat Officer and Sri Nivarti Venkatasubbiah President of the local branch of the Bharata Sevak Samaj shouldered responsibility along with other friends and well-wishers of the movement. The services of Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau, Honorary Organiser for Adult Education, Andhradesa were requisitioned and a good programme was gone through between the 11th and 15th March 1954. Prabhatpheri and an inaugural meeting over which Sri K. Narasinga Rau presided and Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau was the principal speaker marked the first day's proceedings. An Adult Education Exhibition was opened on the second day by the D.E.O. Sri Lakshmi Narasu. A model lesson was given by Sri K. Subba Rau, J.D.I. Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau presided. On the third day a centre class for teachers was addressed by Sri G. Harisarvothama Rau, and the Rev. B. Deoraj. Later a wall-newspaper was unveiled at the Harijanpeta Adult Education Centre and three Adult Education Centres were declared open in the town in different areas one of them being exclusively for women. On the 14th the Valedictory meeting was held at which Sri N. Venkatasubbiah presided and the nucleus of the Kurnool District Adult Education Association was formed.

* * *

The Malabar Adult Education Association, Kozhikode :—The 5th Annual conference of the Malabar Adult Education Association was held on 3-4-54 at Y.M.C.A., Kozhikode under the presidentship of Sri O. Chandu Menon B.A., B.L. (District Judge, S. Malabar) Mrs. Devaki Damodaran, Principal, Government Training College, Kozhikode inaugurated the conference.

Sri E. Raman Menon B.A., L.T. welcomed the delegates and the audience etc. Then the General Secretary Sri M. Krishnankutty Nair read the report and the messages received from M/S. K. Kelappan, M.P. K. P. Kutti Krishnan Nair, Minister for Law, A. K. Gopalan M.P. etc.

Then Sri K. P. G Nambiar B.A., B.T. and Sri Sukumaran Pottakka, B.A delivered lectures on Adult Education. They stressed in their speech the urgent need of Adult Education,

The President in his speech said, that through the Adult Education Centres we can achieve communal unity and he wished the association a bright future.

12 Resolutions were passed. Before the general session the subjects committee (general body) of the associations was held, under the presidentship of Sri E. Raman Menon and the following persons were elected as the office-bearers and the executive committee members :

Sri E. Raman Menon B.A., L.T. (*President*)

Miss. Parukutty B.A., B.T. (*Chairman of the Executive*)

M/S. K Kutti Krishnan Nair, C. K. Nair B.A., L.T, Miss D. Frank, B.A, L.T. (*Vice-Presidents*)

Sri M. Krishnankuty Nair (*General Secretary*)

Sri K. C. Madhava Kurup (*Joint Secretary*)

M/S. O. K. Kumaran, Badagara, K. Gopalan Ezhuthachan, Pattambi, P. Achuthan Nair, Kunnamangalam (*Divisional Secretaries*)

M/S. N. Narayanan Nambissan B.A., B.T. (Chirakkal) C. K. Muthalali (Ponnani) T. Namikuty Amma (Badagara) M. Padmanabhan Nair (Ernad) M. Kamalam (Municipal Councillor, Kozhikode) P. Choyikuty (Municipal Councillor, Kozhikode). A. C. Chandu Nambiar (Kottayam) N. A. Krishnan Nair (Executive Committee members).

Resolutions passed at the 5th annual conference of the above association held on 3-4-'54:-

1. This conference requests the Government of India to include the representatives of this association in their local Radio Advisory Committee.

2. This Conference requests the Government of Madras to give representation for this association in the Malabar Local Library Authority.

3. This Conference requests the Government of Madras to enhance the grant of the Adult Education Centres to Rs. 20 excluding all other allowances.

4. This conference requests the women's organisations to start Adult Education Centres for Women.

5. This conference requests Co-operative Societies and P. C. C. S. to give some aid to this association from their common good Funds for its future working.

6. This conference requests the South Indian Adult Education Association to expe-

dite its decision on the prizes to be awarded to those who have written books for new literates in Malayalam.

7. This conference requests the Government of Madras to start Adult Education trianing centres in Malabar.

8. This conference requests the Government to allot at least one Mobile Van to Malabar for organising Adult Education work in Malabar more effectively.

9. This conference regrets the Governments attitude in spite of repeated requests regarding the appointment of Honorary Organisers for effectively organising and working Adult Education scheme for all Taluks of Malabar and requests the Government to take immediate action in this regard.

10. This conference invites the attention of the Government in the matter of installing radio sets in deserving suitable Adult Education centres in Malabar.

11. This conference requests the Malabar District Board to pay more attention in opening Adult Education centres under their jurisdiction and to give life to the Adult Education movement in the interior villages where large numbers of illiterates are seen according to the latest census Report.

12. This conference requests the managers of factories to open Adult Education Centres in all the factories and requests the Government to issue necessary instructions to them in the matter.

THE LITERARY WORKSHOP FOR SOUTH INDIA COMPLETES ITS WORK

The Literary Workshop financed by the Ford Foundation and conducted by the Government of India under the auspices of the Mysore State Adult Education Council and intended for the Southern States and Provinces of Hyderabad, Mysore, Andhra, Madras, Coorg and Travancore-Cochin, commenced work on January 15, 1954. The workshop was formally inaugurated on Saturday the 16th January, by Mr. John, B. Bowers, Director of the UNESCO Fundamental Education Group Training Centre for International Service. Sri T. Madiah Gowda, Director of the Literary Workshop and President of the MysoreState Adult Education Council spoke welcoming the trainees and guests. Sri T. Madiah Gowda, B.A., LL.B., M.P., was appointed as Director; Sri S. Raghavan, B.A., L.T., Sri C. Ranganatha Iyengar, M.A., L.T., and Sri N. S. Veerappa, B.Sc., (Hons.) B.T., were appointed as Assistant Directors. Twenty-three members representing the South Indian States, participated in the activities of the Workshop.

The Director of the Workshop had prepared a plan of work to be carried on in three stages. The first stage was devoted for studying the principles and technique of preparing literature for the neo-literates and was spread over a period of ten days. The second stage was devoted to actual preparation of literature by the trainees. Specimen produced by each trainee were examined in the corresponding linguistic group and suggestions for improvements were made. In the third and final stage the literature produced in each linguistic group was tested on the neo-literates when the members went on a tour in selected rural areas and suitable improvements were made in the literature in the light of experience gained in these villages.

The trainees had strenuous work for one month and produced 144 pieces of specimen literature consisting of cards, folders and books in three grades.

The total pieces of literature produced in the respective linguistic groups are analysed as follows:

Language.		Pieces of literature,
Tamil	...	19
Telugu	...	34
Marathi	...	9
Kannada	...	56
Malayalam	...	26
Total	...	144

The closing sessions of the workshop were conducted on February 15, 1954. On this occasion the members expressed the impressions they had of the Workshop; suggestions in the form of resolutions were passed.

The Workshop concluded on the 15th of February. The valedictory address was delivered by Sri K. G. Saiyidain, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education, Government of India. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Chairman of the Mysore Legislative Council presided over the function. An exhibition of literature produced for the neo-literates by the members of the Workshop was also arranged.

REVIEWS.

Report of the Second South Indian (Regional) Seminar on Adult Education :—The South Indian Adult Education Association has just published the Report of the Second South Indian (Regional) Seminar on Adult Education held at Ernakulam from 20th to 26th of April 1953. A well-written introduction of 18 pages very rightly summarises the aims and proceedings of (1) the Second International Seminar held in Brindavan Gardens. Mysore (2) the first National Seminar held at Jubbalpore and (3) the First South Indian Seminar on Adult Education held in Adyar. In between the second and third items the report gives a summary of the work of the South Indian Adult Education Association which was responsible for the conduct of the South Indian Regional Seminar. The Report of the proceedings of the Second Regional Seminar (Ernakulam) is the main part of the publication. Beginning with the notice of the Second Seminar issued by the Secretary General this part of the publication in the Introductory portion contains Draft Working Paper prepared by the Associate Director Sri G. Harisarvottama Rau, M.A., a note by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South Indian Adult Education Association regarding a Prize Competition Scheme, details of the Scheme by the Secretary of the South Indian Adult Education Co-operative Society and Governor Sri Prakasa's message. The main Report gives details of the Inaugural Session—speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Director Sri L.M. Pylee's explanation of the purpose of the Seminar, His Highness the Rajapramukh of Travancore's address, Analysis of the theme of the Seminar by Sri G. Harisarvottama Rau, and vote of thanks. The day to day conduct of the Seminar is then related. In this part a resume of Dr. Haggerty's lecture, tributes to Kidwai, suggestions by Sri K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, different language group discussions, Mr. Pylee's Valedictory address, summary and suggestion by Sri G. Harisarvottama Rau are all included. The Appendices contain highly useful information. (1) Writing Books for Adults—A directive for authors (2) Suggestion for Preparation of Reading matter by Ismail Rodriguez Bow (3) Literature Production at Jamia Millia Islamia (4) The place of spoken language in books for new Literates—L. C. Richards (5) Foreign Originals for Translation—L. C. Richards (6) Neo-literature should answer to social needs by John T. Vendat (7) Preparation of Reading Material for New Adult Literates (8) The Social (Adult) Education Scheme in Travancore-Cochin (9) Mysore State Adult Education Council: Literature for Neo-literates and (10) a Bibliography of 25 references may all be found in the appendices. Lists of Office-bearers delegates and observers with three good group photographs bring up the rear. Photos of the Rajapramukh and the Director open the volume.

We are sure this Report will be of very great value to all those interested in Adult Education. It deserves to be in every Educational Library, more especially with every Inspecting fficer.

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Social Welfare : *April 1954—Inaugural Issue*:—This is a monthly journal published by the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi. As Srimati Durgabai Deshmukh, Chairman of the Board, puts it the coming out of the first issue of *Social Welfare* is the beginning of a new experiment in Co-ordinating Social Welfare Work in India. The journal is beautifully got up with a sriking picture on the cover page of a Women Social Worker in the Bhangi Colony, Delhi, bathing a Harijan Toddler. It gives its best part of space to practical Social Service item. The Ashok Vihar of Madras occupies the proud opening place. "Boys looking for a Home", "Two men with Faith", "Panel Reports", "A way to the Light", "As others see us", "Danish Maternity and Welfare" are all records of achievement in Social Service. As befitting the Inaugural issue full information about the Central Social Welfare is incorporated in this issue. Messages from highly placed individuals like the President of the Indian Union are there. The whole is very interesting reading, with fine illustrations. To the Readers of the Adult Education Review "Two Men with Faith" is bound to be attractive. We reproduce elsewhere part of the interview of Sri O.P. Sinha one of the staff of the journal with Sri Busrurkar, Vice-President of the New Delhi Committee whose Literacy work is the theme.

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